THE CONSERVATIVE

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

A THRILLING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

It is related that during the progress of the French Revolution, the Girondists attempted to arrest the frightful massacres in which the Jacobins were engaged. The strife between the two parties was terrible, and Marat, fearing the fall of his party told them they "must strike into the hearts of our foes." In the Convention the strike knew no bounds, for it was well known the victorious army would consign the other to the scaffold. The Jacobins finally overawed the Girondists by the mob, and declared them guilty of treason. The city was illuminel by order of the convention, and the members traversed the streets, leading the doomed men. They were placed in the Conciergerie, where they struggled to sustain and prepare each other for the fate they knew to be inevitable. On the 30th of October, 1793, the prisoners were carried to the judgment bar, surrounded by cavalay, infantry and artillery. Of course they were doomed to the gulliotine. When the sentence was pronounced Valize drew forth a dagger and drove it through his heart, falling lifeless on the floor. Another victim shouted, "This is the most glorious day of my life!" About midnight the victims were marched back to the Conciergerie, their voices reverberated through the corridors of the prison, and echoing through the streets as they chaunted the Marsellaise hymn. The remains of Valaze accompanied them, as it was decred an axe should take off his lifeless head, and all the trunks would be interred together.

'Twas past midnight when the leaders of the Girondists returned to the prison hall. In the morning they were to die. Some friends resolved to give them a final funeral banquet; and soon a large oaken table was covered with luxury and splendor. Viands of meat and wines were in abundance. Rich and rare flowers bloomed before them in vases, and servants moved about with brilliant lamps, supplying their wants. France's eloquence and brilliancy sat around that table, taking their last repast and conversing, until night commenced casting aside her dark garb. "We shall sleep to-morrow," said one, "after the fatigues of the day; to wake no more. Death is but endless slumber." "No," responded Fouchett, "annihilation is not our destiny. These bodies perish. Their thoughts never die. To-morrow, in other words, we shall think feel, act." "Death," said the eloquent Vergniaud, "is the greatest act of life. It introduces us to a noble existence. Were it not so, there would be something greater than God."

* * * * * *

"God will not suffer Verguiaud to assend to-morrow the scaffold but to justify and avenge him in future ages." Day had crept into the dungeon, and some of the doomed men had sought a little repose, while others set about preparing last letters to friends and families.

About four o'clock the executioners with their guards came in, and the long hair was cut from their heads, that it might not stand in the way of the axe. Poor Gensonne stooped and took up a lock of his to send to his wife. "Tell her" said he, "it is the only memorial of love which I can transmit to her, and that my last thoughts in death were hers." Virguiand sent his watch to his betrothed, with a few lines scratched thereon. Soon the Girondists were in the carts passing through the streets singing the Marsellase Hymn, while the countless thousands thronged the streets to take a last look. Loud and sonorious was that strain as they neared the scaffold.

Arriving, they all embraced it and then resumed the chant, while one after another assended the scaffold, only giving up the song as the head was severed from the body. There was no faltering—no giving way; but as head after head passed into the basket the song grew more weak. The brave Verguiaud soon found himself alone. He stepped forward and moved slowly but steadily up the scaffold steps, the song in the meantime having died away into a soft mellow sweetness. Looking upon the headless bodies of his numerous comrades below, he commenced anew the strain:

Come, children of your country come,
The day of glory dawns on high;

and gave himself up to the executioner. A slight pause, the axe fell, the head passed into the basket, and the eloquent lips were forever sealed. This is about one of the most thrilling tragedies to be found in the annals of the French Revolution.

THE LADY'S REPENTANCE.—In the life of Dr. Raffles just published, the following story was told in connexion with a preaching journey in 1814. On our way from Wem to Hawkestone we passed a house, of which Mr. Lee told me the following occurrence:

"A young lady, the daughter of the owner of the house, was addressed by a man, who, though agreeable to her was disliked by her father. Of course he would not consent to their union and she determined to elope. The night was fixed, the hour came, he placed the ladder to the window, and in a few minutes she was in his arms. They mounted a double horse, and were soon some distance from the house. After a while the lady broke silence by saying: "Well, you see what a proof I have given you of my affection; I hope you will make me a good husband." He was a surly fellow, and gruffly answered: "Perhaps I may and perhaps I may not." She made him no reply, but after a silence of some minutes, she suddenly exclaimed: "O, what shall I do? I have left my money in my room." "Then," said he, "we must go back and fetch it." They were soon again at the house, the ladder was again placed, the lady remounted, while the ill natured lover waited below. But she delayed to come, and so he gently called: "Are you coming?" When she looked out of the window and said: "Perhaps I may, and perhaps not?" then shut down the window, and left him, to return upon the double horse alone. Was not that a happy thought on the lady's part—a famous joke!"

A FACETIOUS EDITOR.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* acknowledges a present of a "nice piece of venison," and thereupon remarks.

These are the bright spots in an editor's life. We intend to give a supper off of that vension, and propose to make up a party of ten others (a round dozen in all,) each of whom shall send some trifle suitable for the occasion. Let's see: one may bring a piece of mutton, another a turkey, a third some celery and pickles, a fourth a ham of bacon, a fifth a basket of eggs and some apples, a sixth some apple brandy, &c. We propose to furnish some hot water and read one of our editorials.

NAPOLEON'S STABLES.—In the new stables built at Paris for the Emperor Napoleon, is a vast hippodrome, nearly square; the floor is covered with sand and saw dust, and the walls are wainscotted and padded, for the benefit of riders thrown from their horses. There is a gallery capable of holding thirty persons, and the building is lighted from the roof. The stables are composed of three naves, separated by arches, and divided into boarded stalls, each of which bears the name of the horse that occupies it. The mangers are so constructed that a portion always contains water. There is a large, loose box at the extremity of each nave. The fountains in the court yards are supplied with water.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865. [No. 219.

THE ROUND OF LIFE.

Some are serving—some commanding;
Some are sitting—some are standing;
Some rejoicing—some are grieving;
Some entreating—some relieving;
Some are weeping—some are laughing;
Some are thirsting—some are quaffing;
Some accepting—some refusing;
Some are thrifty—some accepting;
Some compelling—some persuading;
Some are flatt'ring—some degrading;
Some are patient—some are fuming;
Some are modest—some presuming;
Some are leasing—some are farming;
Some are helping—some are harming;
Some are running—some are riding;
Some departing—some abiding;
Some are sending—some are bringing;
Some are crying—some are singing;
Some are blessing—some are cursing;
Some disdaining—some affecting;
Some assiduous—some neglecting;
Some are feasting—some are fasting;
Some are saving—some are wasting;
Some are losing—some are winning;
Some repenting—some are sinning;
Some professing—some adorning;
Some are silent—some are roaring;
Some are restive—some are willing;
Some preserving—some are killing;
Some are bountiful—some are grinding;
Some are seeking—some are finding;
Some are thieving—some receiving;
Some are hiding—some revealing;
Some commanding—some are blaming;
Some commending—some now framing;
Some are quiet—some disputing;
Some confuted and confuting;
Some are marching—some retiring;
Some are resting—some aspiring;
Some enduring—some deriding;
Some are failing—some are rising;
These are sufficient to recite,
Since all men's deeds are infinite;
Some end their parts when some begin;
Some go out—and some go in.

BISHOP HORNE.

IT IS expensive to get sick; there's a Lincoln tax upon sickness. It is expensive to be healthy, there's a Lincoln tax on health. It is expensive to die; there's a Lincoln tax on death.—*Louisville Journal.*

But the Journal has one consolation left. There is no tax on lying.—*Washington Chronicle.*

That is because the party that does the lying does the taxing.—*Louisville Journal.*

Lord Lyons sailed from New York for England on the 14th.

CITY ELECTION.

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.

HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY MANY FRIENDS, I again announce myself as a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
J. J. OVERBY.

January 5, 1865. 217—td.

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIdate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.

W. B. HUTCHINGS.

January 6, 1864 219—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS as a candidate for commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce A. CREECH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. Their store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
J. W. HARRISON.

December 30, 1864. 213—tf.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1865, AT THEIR SALES Rooms, will offer

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

As follows:
3 Likely young men,
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children.
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.
1 do " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely,
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart,
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy, 6 " "
Others to be added by day of sale.

ALSO,

2 Fine young Brood Mares and a fine new double sett Buggy Harness.
At the same time a likely young Negro Man for hire.
January 4. 218—td

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

500 NEGROES WANTED!

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY DEsires to hire Five Hundred Negro Men. It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers and one thousand dollars for mechanics in Confederate money for the year. Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Superintendant.

January 4, 1865. 218—3t.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 4TH SESSION WILL BEGIN THE 2D OF FEBRUary, 1865. Boarders should apply soon.

JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.

January 5, 1865. 218—5t.

DECEMBER, 1864.

CATALOGUE OF
SOUTHERN SHEET MUSIC,
FOR SALE BY
BRANSON & FARRER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MARCHES AND QUICKSTEPS.

Beauregard's Manassas Quick-step	A Noir	D	1,50
Confederate's Grand March	W H Hartwell		2,00
Carvival De Venise	F Buck	D	2,00
*Confederate's Polka March	W H Hartwell		2,00
*Empire State March	H L Schreiner		2,50
Gen. Bragg's Grand Masch	P Rivinac		2,50
Gen. Beauregard's Grand March	Mrs V C Cowden		2,00
*Gen Morgan's Grand March	C L Petrcelus	D	2,00
Mocking Bird Quickstep	J A Rosenbarger	D	2,00
*Never Surrender Quickstep	E O Eetch		2,00
*Old Dominion March	C Nor[illegible]	D	1,50
Our First President's Quick-step	P Rivinac	D	2,00
P F Smith's March	Mertin		2,00
Rivinac's Medley Quickstep	P Rivinac		2,00
Soldier's Greeting march	H Schoeiler		1,50
Stonewall Jackson's Grand March	C Young		1,25
Stonewall Quickstep	J H Hewitt		2,00
Washington Artillery Polka March	A H Blackmar		1,25

POLKAS AND SCHOTTISCHES.

Impromptu Polka	Schulhoff		2,00
La Favorita Polka	W L Hensior		1.50
Palmetto Schottische			2,00
199 Broad Street Polka	H O Eaton		2,00
Leonora Polka	Merz		2,50
Signal Corps Scottische	M M Barrows		1,50
Spring Time Polka	A J Turner	D	1,00
Southern Rights Polka			2,50

WALTZES.

Bessie Bell Waltz	A J Turner	D	2.00
Brighest Eyes Gallop	Schwartz		1,50
Greenwood Waltz		D	3,50
Mollie's Dream Waltx	Reissiger		2,00
Pensiviana—Valso Sentimentale	Hensier		2,00

FANTASIAS, VARIATIONS, &c., &c.,

Gondellied	Oestin	D	2,60
Her Brighr Smile—Improvisation	La Hache		3,00
La Marseltaise	Beyer		2,00
Home Sweet Home—va.	Sleck		2,00
Nocturne	Dohler		3,50
Shells of Ocean—var.	Grobe		3,50
Soldier's Adieu	Fendahl		2.00
Ever of Thee—var.	Grebe		3,60
Silvery Shower	A Burnback		2,50
How Can I Leave Thee—var.			3,50
Lorena Variations			3,50
Anvil Chorus			3,50
Tremolo			3,50
Shower of Pearls	Oborne		3,30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hunton's Intructions	No. 1		3,00
" "	No. 2		3,00
" "	Complete		5,00
Christison's French Grammar			3,50
Songs of Love and Liberty ($40,00 per hundred)			75
Jack Morgan Songster ($60,00 per hundred)			

The usual deduction to the trade.

The pieces marked D are published by Geo. Dunn, &c., of Richmond, for whom we are the Sole Agents in North Carolina. We sell their music on precisely the same terms as sold by them.

* The pieces marked with a star have ornamental title pages.

‡ The pieces marked with an ‡ have Guitar as well as Piano accompaniments.

Music will be sent by mail free of postage, on the reception of the above prices. 214-d2tw2t.

A Desirable Residence for Rent.

The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr. F. P. Haywood near the city of Raleigh, known as "Silver Springs," with three hundred acres of land adjoining is offered for the ensuing year. Apply to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1054. 209—tf.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.
Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

NOTICE.

ON THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, WILL BE HIRED out, at Boon Hill, on the N. C. R. R., about seventy likely negroes belonging to the estate of Thadeus W. Whitley dec'd. Among them is a good carpenter, and other valuable hands. Also, at the same time and place, will be reuted the Mills and land belonging to the said estate.

ADAM J. HEATH, Adm'r.

Dec. 31, 1864. 214—5t*

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldier's families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec 30, 184. 213-6ta.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAPER MILL Co., will pay the highest market price for Rags and damaged Cotton. Persons haling either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Gen. Haywood.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864. 207-1m.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 23d 1864, No. 2913, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1864. 209 w6w

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.

Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WANTED,

A MALE TEACHER, TO INSTRUCT FIFTEEN OR TWENty small boys and girls, at Company Shops, N. C. R. R. Board and room furnished. Address me at Company Shops, as to terms, &c.

J. G. HOGG.

January 5, 1865. 218—4t*

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.

January 3, 1865. 216—td.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.

SINCE OUR AGENT HAS GONE ABROAD TO PURchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open untill the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

December 17, 1864. 203—2w.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

I. SURGEON THOS. HILL, P. A. C. S., having, in obedience to Special Orders No. 273, Par. II, A. & I. G. O. current series, reported at the Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon Reserve, N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II.—All Medical Officers serving with Reserves in this State, will at once report, by letter, to Surgeon Hill and forward to him requisitions for such medicines and other supplies as are necessary.

By command of Lt. General HOLMES,
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Dec. 30, 1864. 213—5t

Negro Auction and Commission House.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT THE Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

for the sale of Slaves.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c. as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Raleigh Dec. 20, 1864. 206—6tf

Desirable Property For Sale.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWAN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

January 2, 1864. 216—tds.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.

December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32t.

☞ The annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1865.

Dec. 15, 1864. H. S. SMITH, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$15 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	25 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas E Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay,
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Ueleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Mason.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange, Spencer Pescud, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any. If there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourtaly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the deceased or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not any or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

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Rev. A. R. HAYNES.

October 27, 1864. 161—

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS AT Greensboro',
5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Prest. N. C. V. N. C.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 26, 1864. 211—d3w

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year, for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following trades, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 10 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD,
Capt. in charge Arty. Shops,
Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 4-d3w

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARD.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 203—tf.

French Hoop Skirts.

For sale by [illegible]

Raleigh, Dec

THE CONSERVATIVE

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

FRIDAY, - - - - - JANUARY 6, 1865.

THE FAILURE of the late expedition against Wilmington, though discouraging to the Yankees and gratifying to our people, must not be taken for granted as a back down on the part of the enemy. He does not falter and give up after a failure, as too many of our people do.—Our own impression has been that the fleet retired to Beaufort harbor to refit, and although the rumor that it had returned to Fortress Monroe, seemed to justify the conclusion that the project had been abandoned for the present, yet the correction of that rumor and the assurances that the fleet is at Beaufort, warrant the conclusion that the attempt will be repeated in a short time, or an advance will be attempted by land from Swansboro' or Newbern, when the fleet will again move upon our fortifications on the Cape Fear.

The character of our fortifications has been tested, and the assailable points in that region been discovered, and we trust that the skill and energy of Gens. Bragg and Whiting, will be further brought into requisition to make Wilmington impregnable. In the mean time, we trust all our available troops will be in readiness to repel invasion at any point.

The enemy must be resisted at all points. Labor, courage, and sacrifice, will be required to meet him, but we trust these virtues have not fled from the bosoms of our people. Let our people be aroused. Let them be encouraged by the Confederate and State governments by wise, considerate legislation, and by such a tone of confidence and reliance upon the people in this crisis, as will rejuvenate their energies and revive their hopes.

WE WOULD NOT DISCOURAGE any effort to relieve the wants of our hungry, naked, or sick and wounded soldiers. What we have must be divided with them. But we are impressed with the belief that our benevolence is often directed in an improper channel. The ladies of this city have done a vast amount of good, and we thank them for it, in attending to the wants of the sick and wounded at our hospitals. They have cheered many a stricken heart and soothed many a fevered brain. Their visits to the hospitals have been blessed, but we have for a long time believed that the most needy point in this city for the relief of the soldiers, and where the benevolence of our people would do most good, was as the Central Depot on the arrival of the cars. Every day there are hundreds of soldiers passing who are hungry. We have been distressed to hear of the condition of our brave men who were recently passing on to Wilmington. Many of them were on the point of starvation—many frozen and a number died from cold and hunger on the route from Richmond to Wilmington. A few hundred dollars spent for meat and bread, would have greatly relieved those men. Our men at the hospitals were provided for. They have not been *needy* for food, but thousands of them on the cars have.—Cannot something be done by which our soldiers at the depot can be relieved? Public fires at which to cook their scanty rations and warm themselves would help greatly. Let their condition be considered.

WE DO NOT JOIN in the censures heaped upon the present Legislature in certain quarters. It has both ability and patriotism, and will do its duty to the public welfare by the consideration of peace measures, and by remonstrances against the unnecessary action of the Confederate Congress, touching the personal rights of the States, argues no indifference to the success of the cause. Exhibitions of disapproval approaching to apparent stubbornness or retaliation, may indicate an unjustifiable partizan predilection to some, but those who are so ready to sustain, encourage and endorse partizan efforts on the one hand, may expect those in the opposition to throw them back. We deprecate the exhibition of strong partizan feeling at any time, but especially in the present emergency. It is certainly neither wise nor best nor safest for the cause. But true Conservatives have never been foremost in exhibiting this feeling. If they have manifested it, it has generally been by by way of retaliation. If partizan feeling is unjustifiable in Conservatives, it is equally so in Confederates, whether exhibited by the government itself or by those who endorse and support all its measures.

Opposed as we are to anything coming from partizan friends or opposers of the government, which may in any degree militate against the cause, several things occurred during the late session of the Legislature, which we could not sanction as wise or opportune. Yet we have not felt it to be our province to lecture or advise that body. We have taken it for granted it knew its own business best. One thing however, was done, which to our mind though a small affair in itself, was wholly unnecessary.—We allude to the increase of magistrates in the several counties. We do not believe that the number of persons in the State exempted from military service because they were magistrates, was near so large as has been claimed. But still there were enough. We have heard no one affirm that there were not enough. The increase therefore of the number at a time like this, looks very much like doing a childish thing out of spite.

IF ANY ONE CAN DOUBT the devotion of our people to the cause, and their deep interest in the comfort of our armies, let him visit the railroad depots and witness the immense number of boxes containing food and clothing, which are constantly passing like an overflowing stream to the front. This has not been an occasional thing; it has been constantly going on from the beginning of the war. Nor does it proceed from a mere feeling of humanity or from the affection which one bears to his kindred and friends merely, but it is done to sustain *the cause*. It is impossible to estimate the amount that has been done in dollars and cents. We do not doubt that the people of North Carolina have done quite as much in this way, as they have done in the payment of Confederate and State taxation.

It makes us sad to think that this stream of benevolence is to be checked, and that very soon, if the government continues to draw upon the productions of the country as it is now doing. If every producer is to be notified that he must not sell his surplus, as is now the case, where are the means to come from to supply this stream of benevolence? What are our people to do to get a box full of anything to send to the army? And will not this discourage our brave boys?

SURELY THERE never existed a nobler set of men than the soldiers of our gallant armies. In addition to fighting our battles and enduring all of the hardships and suffering, they will also generously contribute from their scanty pay to help the suffering poor at home. Read the following letter to Gov. Vance, which we have been permitted to copy, and then compare these *men* with souls in their bodies, to the crawling cattle who are dodging and shirking in order that they may coin money out of their country's blood. God bless the soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS 6TH N. C. REGIMENT,
Camp near Petersburg, Va, Dec. 31, 1864.

His Excellency, GOV. VANCE:

Please find enclosed herewith five hundred and eighty-five ($585.00) dollars, a contribution from Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I and K of this Regiment, for the benefit of destitute women and children (soldiers families) in North Carolina, to be used at your discretion.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Lt. Col. Com'ding 6th N. C. T.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS have been issued from Gen. Gatlin's office:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Jan. 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

The Governor desires to tender his thanks, and the thanks of the State to the troops engaged in the recent operations against the public enemy in Eastern North Carolina, for their gallant and good conduct on several occasions—and especially to Brigadier General C. Leventhorpe, commanding, and Col. J. N. Whitford, 67th N. C. Troops, whose conduct meets with particular approbation.

With such officers, and such men as they command, the State may justly hope to protect her borders against invasion.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Ad'jt. Gen'l.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office.
Raleigh, Jan. 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The thanks of the State are due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the Guard for Home Defence, for their prompt response to the call of the Governor, and their valuable services in the Field during the recent attack upon the State by the public enemy. By similar promptness and patriotism our people may be protected, and the Guard kept from their homes as little as possible.

II. Brig. Gen'l. C. Leventhorpe, and the senior officer at Wilmington, will disband the Guard for home defence now in the Field, and furnish them with transportation to their respective homes.

III. The arms and accoutrements will be turned over to Lieut. J. Collins, Ordnance Officer at Goldsboro'.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't. Gen'l.

W. H. BERNARD, of Fayetteville, will commence the publication of a paper in that city on the 16th of the present month, to be called the *Daily Telegraph*.

LIEUT. COL. THOMAS D. CLAIBORNE, of the 7th N. C. Cavalry, died near Danville on the 29th of December.

THE MECHANICS of this city will hold a meeting at the City Hall to-night.

SEE THE New Advertisements of Col. Clarke's and Corp'l T. H. Stone.

THE COTTON IN SAVANNAH.—The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday, speaking of the cotton captured in Savannah, says:

A gentleman now in Petersburg, who left Savannah but a short time before the evacuation informs us that a large quantity of the cotton found in Savannah by Sherman is owned in Great Britain—some by private individuals, and some by the Government. Our informant saw the cotton properly marked and lying under the British flag. Whether the Yankee Government will regard this claim of Great Britain and her subjects, we think a matter of much question."

GOOD SALE.—An auctioneer, last week, sold at auction in Wilmington twenty one Confederate horses that had been condemned. The highest price paid was $1,550, and the lowest $1,000. Several brought $100. The total amount of sales reached $14,048, averaging $666 per head. He also sold a lot of "Nassau" pork for the State of North Carolina at $7 and beef four to five dollars per pound.

NEGRO HIRING IN GOLDSBORO'.—At the hiring here on Monday, field hands brought the following sums: Men $600 to $809, women $400 to $600. House servants brought $400 to $600. Small plow boys ranged from $300 to $600. These prices were in currency.—*State Journal.*

The public will be pleased to learn that all prohibition on travel between Columbia and Charlotte is relieved by order of the Quartermaster General.—*Char. Bulletin.*

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions of the Supreme Court on questions arising upon petitions for writs of Habeas Corpus.

FOR EXEMPTION FROM HOME GUARD SERVICE.

1. In case of Bringle vs. Bradshaw, it was decided that a contractor to carry the mail is a civil officer of the Confederate States and is therefore exempt from service.

2. Ward vs. Bradshaw—that one exempt from Confederate service as a bonded farmer is not liable to duty as a member of the Home Guard; that Congress has power to conscript citizens to serve as agriculturists, and the bonded farmer is in the service of the Confederate States.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM CONFEDERATE SERVICE.

1. In the matter of Miles Goodson, petitioner, who was exempt as a blacksmith, prior to the act of 17th of Feb., 1864, and became of the age of 45 before his enrollment, was to be classed among the Senior Reserves.

2. In the matter of Haswell, that the petitioner who was exempt prior to the act of 17th February, 1864, was enrolled before he became 45 years old, but not sent to camp till he became 45, cannot claim to be classed with the Senior Reserves.

3. In the matter of Joseph J. Cox, a soldier confined in the military prison at Salisbury, under charges, cannot be released upon writ of *habeas corpus*, even though his liability to be held as a soldier is questioned.

4. In the matter of Upchurch, that the petitioner who had been employed for having a substitute in the army prior to the act of 5th of January, 1864, and who was employed in the office of the N. C. *Standard* since the 2d of May, is entitled to exemption, though actually enrolled the day after.

5. In the matter of Casey, a free negro, that the act of 17th of February, 1864, conscribing free negroes, is constitutional. That the petitioner was not entitled to exemption in consequence of having contracted to serve another for a term of years.

6. In the matter of Bridgman, the petitioner, who was in the service of the Confederate States, cannot claim his discharge upon an election to a civil office of the State, not mentioned in the constitution of the State. Whether so entitled if the office be one created by the constitution, *quære*. Also that one who has been "dropped" as an officer in the Confederate service, becomes a private without formal enrollment.

7. In the matter of P. J. Sinclair, that the act of 17th February, 1864 exempting one editor for each newspaper does not apply to one who was enrolled before he became an editor.

8. In the matter of Matthew Johnston, that the petitioner, who had been enrolled as a conscript, is not entitled to exemption for having been a contractor to drive a mail coach.

In the case of Worth vs. the Commissioners of Fayetteville, it was decided that the act of the General Assembly conferring upon the commissioners of the town of Fayetteville the power to levy taxes upon persons doing business in town, though not residents thereof, and upon *subjects incident to their persons*, is constitutional. The words "*subjects incident*" *to their persons* embrace moneys on hand, salaries and incomes, whether such incomes arise from bonds due, from debtors residing elsewhere, or from dividends of stock in factories &c., situated outside of the corporate limits of said town.

The court *intimated* that a *bill of injunction* may not lie against tax collectors, whether of the State or Confederate government, to restrain collection of taxes, but remedy may be confined to paying under protest and bringing an action in a court of law; but this point was not *decided*.

THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

The *American* contains the following partial accounts of the attack on Fort Fisher, near Wilmington. The Yankees were already in possession of the fact of the total failure of the expedition, gained from General Bragg's dispatch. From the accounts published, it is easy to see that the "grand Armada" is in almost as bad a way as its old time Spanish predecessor:

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 27, P. M.,
Via Washington, Dec 28.

I have just arrived here on the steamer Santiago de Cuba, Capt. Glisson, from off Wilmington. The attack by our fleet on Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Cape Fear River, commenced at noon on Saturday last, the 24th inst., and continued throughout the day. It was resumed again on Sunday, and kept up with great vigor all day.

Fort Fisher was much damaged. All the rebel barracks and storehouses belonging to the work were burned by the explosion of our shells, and the garrison of the fortification was driven to the protection of their bombproofs, the guns of the enemy scarcely venturing to a reply to our well directed shot.

A small portion of our troops were landed on the beach from the transports on Sunday afternoon, and skirmishing with the enemy ensued, our men behaving with great gallantry, pushing up to Fort Fisher and actually entering the work. A rebel bearer of despatches, who was about entering the fort, was killed by a shot from one of our men, and Lieut. Wallen, of the 142d New York regiment, captured a rebel flag from the outer bastion of Fort Fisher.

Our men also captured a whole battalion of the enemy who were outside of their works, but our forces were withdrawn from the shore.

When the Santiago de Cuba left the scene of operations the bombardment of the rebel works was still continued by our fleet.

On Sunday the sailors from the Santiago de Cuba captured the pound Hill Battery of sixty five men on shore, and brought the whole party off to the ships.

The torpedo boat was successfully exploded on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, but with what result is not known.

The weather has been the most violent ever experienced off this portion of the coast;

At Newbern and Roanoke Island the oldest inhabitants state they never knew such storms to occur as have lately been felt in this vicinity.

A. F.

A word on the topography of the mouth of the Cape Fear River and our defences there, may be found interesting. At the bar, the channel runs within fifty or sixty yards of the shore and close under the guns of Fort Fisher and Fort Lamb, while at the western bar, Fort Caswell guards it equally well. Besides these main defences are several minor batteries strung along the beach, located at points that, to an engineer's eye, seemed to bear most upon the track of vessels coming into the river. There is, also close by Fort Fisher, and on a point of land between the "Rip" and the bar, a large earthwork or mound, erected by Colonel Lamb, (commander of the forts,) which mounts some powerful guns. For several months past, this has been a terror to the fleet outside, and has very properly kept them at a respectful distance. The guns have a plunging fire upon the channel from the "Rip" to the bar and beyond; so it will be extremely difficult for even an iron-clad to enter the harbor until these guns are silenced. Bearing upon the "Rip" are several recently constructed works, mounting very effective ordnance.

The Secretary of War has endeavored to interfere with some of the Militia of Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, removing them from the State and putting them into the Confederate service. Gov. Clark, has taken a firm position in the matter. He says he shall allow no such thing to be done.

Why is a hungry man waiting for his breakfast willing to be a martyr? Because he longs to go to the stake.

THE DAMAGE DONE AT THE SALT WORKS.

By the following detailed report we are enabled to lay before the public a full and authentic account of the damage done at the Salt Works by the enemy. It is gratifying to know that the injuries are only such as can soon be repaired:

SALTVILLE, Dec, 26th, 1864.

Lt. Col. Rob't Smith, Com'dg Post:

Col:—We the undersigned having been appointed by you to examine the various Salt Furnaces at this place and make an estimate of the amount of salt on hand, and also to state the condition of the Works, as left by the enemy on the 23d inst., respectfully report the following:

We find the wells not seriously damaged. Mr. Mensuiwhite, the mechanic in charge, thinks they may be put in full operation in less time than one month. All the pipe-logs, cisterns, etc., are uninjured. As to the furnaces, the masonry remains as it was, but the sheds are all destroyed by fire.—We find by actual count 1820 good kettles, and 788 broken by the enemy, the North Carolina, Georgia and River Works (State of Virginia) suffering about the entire loss.

We find the entire amount of salt at the furnaces to be about 92,000 bushels damaged slightly by fire. Of this salt

23,000 bushels belongs to Stuart, Buchanan & Co., manufactured for N. C.
17,000 bushels to McClungs & Jaques, for Tennessee and Alabama.
8,900 bushels to J. W. Clarkson for State of Va.
5,500 " " State of N. C.
8,500 " " Bingham & Cox, Ga.
4,300 " " Sego, Palmer & Co., Ga.
3,500 " " Planters Salt Mft., Ga.
8,500 " " Thos R Friend.
2,000 " " State of Ala.
3,500 " " Cox, Auman and Sexton.
2,500 " " R Goolsby & Co.

The remainder belongs to numerous small furnaces, worked on private account.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt's,
J. D. PIERCE,
Engineer in charge Saltville Defs.
SAM'L L. GRAHAM,
Capt. Com'dg Co. B, 13th Bat. Va. Resv's.

Approved,
R. SMITH, Lt Col Com'dg Saltville.

Lynch. Virginian.

CONALLY'S BRIGADE AT WILMINGTON.

We learn that this brigade, composed of the 8th Regiment and Littlejohn's Batualion of Senior Reserves; the 3d Regiment of Junior Reserves consisting of Reece's, French's and Ellington's Battalions, together with the 2d Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, and some light artillery, all under the command of Colonel Conally, acting Brigadier, were charged with the ardous duty of guarding the coast from the Fort to Masonboro', and of supporting Fort Fisher, or Sugar Loaf, in case of an attack upon either. This ardous duty they performed until the arrival of Gen. Kirkland, they being encamped and having their headquarters at a point convenient to support any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe, the Juniors were ordered into Fisher; the Seniors occupied the lines at Sugar Loaf, which position they held until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The promptitude of the men in obeying all orders—their patience in the endurance of fatigue and privation, and their general qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praise. Although the enemy threw shells into Sugar Loaf as well as into Fisher, yet did the men (not on guard) sleep as soundly and as quietly on the second night of the shelling as though resting tranquilly at home, such had been their fatigues for days before.

Of the Juniors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were put into the bombproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter, something like one hundred and fifty under command of Major Reece, were surrendered to a Captain and five men, who demanded the surrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded and that resistance was useless. Lt. Hamblin, as we learned refused to surrender and walked off, and some twelve men with him.—The enemy had no force to stop them. They had no force to compel a surrender. It was a transparent sell which ought not to have deceived Major Reece or any body else; but apparently it did. No one suspects treachery as we know of.

The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to do anything that might be required of them, and if they were not closely engaged with the enemy it was not that they shrank from their duty, but from the fact that there really was no serious encounter with the enemy's land forces, and that the position they held were not attacked.

It may be as well to say here, that it turns out that there was a mistake in the information regarding an assault or assaults said to have been made on Fort Fisher. The enemy's skirmish line approached within long musket range of the fort, but no attempt was made at storming.—*Wil. Journal.*

CAMP 43D N. C. REG'T,
New Market Va., Dec. 11, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—According to previous notice the officers of the 43d N. C. Regiment held a meeting on the evening of the 5th December, to expres their sentiments with regard to the departure of one of their number, L. L. Polk, to take his seat in the Legislature of North Carolina. Lt. A. W. Bridgers was called to the chair and Chaplain E. W. Thompson was appointed secretary.

On motion a committee, composed of Capt. W. I. Cobb, Chaplain E. W. Thompson and Lt. C. Brown, were appointed to offer resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee reported, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, our brother officer Lt. L. L. Polk has been elected to the Legislature of North Carolina and has left us to take his seat in that honorable body; therefore

Resolved, 1st, That while we are highly gratified at the honor thus conferred upon him, we deeply regret that in the future we are to be deprived of his association as a christian gentleman, and his aid and example as a gallant officer.

Resolved, 2d, That his gentlemanly deportment, his upright and moral conduct, together with his gallant bearing as an officer, have won the esteem and confidence of the officers and men of the 43d N. C. Reg't.

Resolved, 3d, That we hope his conduct while serving his country in her Legislative councils may be marked by the same honesty of purpose, patriotic devotion and unfaltering courage, that characterized it while serving her on the field of battle.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Lt. Polk, and also to the Raleigh *Confederate*, and N. C. *Argus* for publication.

A. W. BRIDGERS.
Chairman.

E. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

HUNG.—We have heard from a reliable source that a negro man in Davidson county who attempted a rape upon a young lady of respectability, who he met riding in the public road, one day last week, was on Thursday last, arrested by some furloughed soldiers, who, after taking him into the presence of the young lady for identification, took him off for commitment to prison. But he was found next morning hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, dead. His body was still hanging on Monday, and may be yet, as the case seems to have been one of a very aggravated character, depriving him utterly of human sympathy.—*Salis. Watchman.*

A Peruvian steamer has explored the Amazon, and demonstrated the fact that this grand highway is navigable to within about one hundred miles of the Pacific coast. A direct route is thus opened between the eastern coast and the Republic of Peru.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Times of the 30th has the following editoriul on the great Wilmington "fizzle:

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

The great and glittering victories which illumined the horizon of the nation for the last two months have been suddenly succeeded by an unexpected reverse, whose magnitude must be at once acknowledged. The naval and military expedition against Wilmington, under command of Admiral Porter and General Butler, has failed to accomplish its work.—It has returned to Fortress Monroe, after absence of to weeks.

The immense number and power of the vessels and guns employed—the long period spent in preparation—the novel expedients that were to be tried—all gave ground for the highest expectation; while the popular estimate of the commander of the fleet and the leader of the army was such as to give the public assured warranty of success. The further fact that the active operations of Sherman on the line of the Savannah, and the ceaseless watchfulness of Grant on the line of the James, would leave the rebels but a limited land force for the defence of Wilmington, induced the supposition that Butler's co-operating army would have light work. As for a rebel naval force, there were none that coul'd give us a moment's fear.

The work to be done, though really most dificult seemed simple. Fort Fisher, an earthwork, stood upon the neck of land which has Cape fear river on one side and the sea on the other; and the capture of this defence was the principal aim of the navy and the army. It was not intended, at this time, to take the city of Wilmington, but merely to seize its defensive outworks, precisely as Farragut recently seized those of Mobile.

We are enabled to give to-day both the official report of Admiral Porter and astatement of General Butler, as well as a special report of our own correspondent with the fleet. Every one will read these documents to find out to what and to whom the melancholy failure must be attributed. They are in many respects, the most painful reading we have had for many a day.

Hardly anything seemed to work well, from the initiation of the movement to its unfortunate close. Admiral Porter's order to the fleet opens with the words; "It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion." The explosion, which consisted in blowing up 215 tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort, was effected. It was great as a spectacle, but perfectly useless in fact, and the rebel garrison was not at at all paralyzed. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was of the most imposing, skillful, and courageous character; but the estimate of Porter and that of Butler differ greatly as to its effects. Then came the extraordinary bursting of no less than six 100 pounder Parrot guns, on six different vessels, accompanied by painful casualties, and by the loss of confidence. But, more important than all there seems to have been no proper co-operation between the land force and the navy. There is great discord of statement about this whole matter between the Admiral and the General; but we must wait for more facts and more light before a definite conclusion can be reached.

We made many efforts against Savannah from the front, which failed; but at last it fell in our hands by an unexpected and skillful movement in the rear. Though we have now failed at Wilmington, we shall yet certainly in due time, and perhaps in like manner take it also.

THE BURBRIDGE RAID.

The same paper adds:

By a despatch from General Burbridge, dated at Catletsburg, Kentucky, December 18, and received yesterday by way of Washington, we learn that his mounted force, 4,000 strong, in junction with Gillem's brigade, the whole commanded by General Stoneman, marched out from Bean's Station on the 12th ult., at early dawn; that they met Duke's brigade at Kingsport, where he had made his disposition to prevent their crossing the Holston river; that Gillem succeeded in flanking the enemy at this point, and made 100 prisoners; that from the Holston the rebels were pursued to a place called Bristol, where two hundred and fifty additional prisoners were taken, several trains of cars and a large quantity of stores. From Bristol, Burbridge pursued the enemy to Zollicoffer, and thence to the Salt Works, near Abingdon, some distance beyond which Burbridge succeeded in capturing several pieces of artillery and a large number of wagons. On the return of the expedition a large number of bridges were destroyed. In summing up Gen. Burbridge says the expedition was entirely successful, and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The Salt Works and Lead Mines are in ruins, and cannot be replaced.

MAJ. REESE'S BATTALION.—The number of Maj. Reese's Battalion of Junior Reserves captured below Wilmington, we learn, was one hundred and fifty. There is a disposition, we observe, to cast censure on the Major, with what show of justice we know not. But the conduct of Lieutenant Hamlin on the occasion of the surrender, seems to be overlooked. He resolutely refused to obey his commanding officer's order to surrender, and brought out his own entire command, which consisted of the rear guard, safely. We are informed that he reported with his men in person to General Bragg who of course approved his conduct and gave orders that it be mentioned in General Orders—Lieutenant Hamlin, Co. C, Fourth Battalion North Carolina Junior Reserves, has won for himself a place upon the Roll of Honor.—*State Journal.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KINSTON.—At ten o'clock on Sunday night a most destructive fire occurred in the town of Kinston. The fire originated on the west corner of the lot on which Stevenson's Hotel stands, and burned south and east up to the Hotel, which latter building however, was saved. Nine tenements with their outhouses were destroyed.—The fire is thought by some to have been the work of incendiaries.—*State Journal.*

MARRIED:

On the 15th ult., at the residence of Henry Porter, by the Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard, Mr. William T. Oats and Mrs. Mary W. Reid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION MECHANICS!

A MEETING OF GREAT IMPORTANCE (CONCERNING Mechanics only) will be held at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY night, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. Every one should attend.

Headquarters Post at Raleigh, N. C.,
JANUARY 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. Pursuant to orders this day received from the Secretary of War, the restriction on travel on the Railroad to Richmond, Va., is extended for six days.

II. This does not extend to Officers and Soldiers returning to their commands nor to members of Congress.

III. The order does not prohibit travel going South, nor does it extend to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, or to any travel westward on the N. C. Railroad.

By order of Col. WM. J. CLARKE,
Commanding Post.
J. L. DICKEN,
219—5t. Acting Adj't.

$50 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN THE C. S. COMMISSARY DEPARTment and the Raleigh & Gaston Depot my

FURLOUGH AND OTHER PAPERS.

I will give the above reward for their delivery at the "Daily Confederate" office, and no question asked.

CORP'L T. H. STONE,
12th N. C. Infantry.
Jan. 6, 1865. 219—1t.

LOST.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 26TH DECEMBER LAST, A Chest of Books and Papers marked, "Major S. V. Reid, C. S., Wilmington," which was put on the mail train at Goldsboro', and was missing on the arrival of the cars here. Any information resulting in its recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address me at Wilmington, care of Maj. Reid.

NAT. ALLEN.
January 5, 1865. 218—3t*.